EUROPE.

our special correspondents in Europe supply the following mail report, in important detail of our ole telegrams, dated to the 3d of October.

AUSTRIA.

Covernmental Crises, Cabinet and Constitu-tional—Demands of Galicia and Polish De-mocracy—Differences of Race and Legislative Difficulties—Why the Imperial Tour was Abandoned.

We have suddenly fallen into two public crises; a possitutional one and a ministerial one. The miniserial one is not so grave. On the other hand, the nstitutional crisis is of a very serious nature and reatens, if left unhealed, to undermine the constitutional system in West Austria. In more than one of my recent letters I have spoken of the demands which were being drawn up by the Galician Diet temands which claimed for this province of ancient Poland and of modern Austria a separate executive and legislature to manage provincial affairs with delegation to treat with Cis-Lithuania and y about the common affairs of the The precise measure of the demands made by the various parties of the Diet differed with each party. Smolka, at the head of the democratic Polish party, demanded for Galicia a ion in the empire similar to that which Hungary holds. The conservative and liberal parties were more modest and aimed only at attaining such a poon towards West Austria as the Croatian settle ment with Hungary proposes to confer upon Croatia in its relations with Hungary. The Special Commit-tee of the Diet decided in favor of the liberal policy, which lay in an address to the monarch to be deliv-ered to him on his then approaching tour through alicia, and the resolution containing similar ideas ras to be laid before the Reichsrath in the name of e Galician Diet, and as an instruction to the thirtyix representatives in the Reichsrath who are elected

was to be laid before the Reichsrath in the name of the Galician Diet, and as an instruction to the thirty-six representatives in the Reichsrath who are elected by the said Diet. The address of the committee and resolutions were approved and passed by the Diet, after a four days' debate, on the 24th instant. This address and these resolutions, as appears on their face, involve alterations in the existing constitution of West Austria. In favor of things as they are and opposed to any enlargement of the powers of the Galician Diet is only one provincial party, and that is the Ruthenian fraction, who, when their proposed loyal and constitutional address was voted down, left the hall and took no further part in the debates and divisions on this question. This Ruthenian fraction represents about half of the Ruthenians—in other words, about twenty-five per cent of the population of Galicia. Count Adam Potocki, at whose palace the sovereign was to have lodged. Count Wodzicki and the Statthalter Count Goluchowski warned the Diet that the address and resolutions went too far; but even Count Glouchowski said that he did not pretend to be satisfied with the West Austrian constitution as it was, and Count Potocki formulated demands which were also unconstitutional. All three of these conservative hoblemen, however, spoke as Poles more than as Austrians—spoke as men who looked upon Galicia, in the first instance, merely as part of their true Fatherland—a great Poland.

On the 25th the Emperor and Empress were to have left Peston on their Galician tour. A large portion of the imperial suite had already arrived in Cracow. The Archduke Albert, the commander-in-chlef of the army, had also repaired to Cracow with a view to receive the august guests. Deputations of peasants from the rural parts had also arrived in town, and every town along the intended route of the imperial pair had not only voted, but had already expended large sums of money is solvenes and other decorations. Valin expectations, useless expenditure of time and

The Press and New Free Press of this city support the dynastic and ministerial view of the question, and are clamoring for a penal diss lution of the Galician Diet and the institution of direct elections to the Reichsrath as if those elections in Galicia would send to the Reichsrath a less Polish delegation that the Diet now sends. On the other hand the Debatte and the Wanderer approve of the resolution of the Diet, are willing to give Galicia that separate position in the monarchy (Sondersteitung) which she des res, and forebode nothing but evil to the constitution from the continuance of the present regretable variance between the Germans and the Poles.

In comparison with the constitutional crisis the Ministerial one, which is quite disconnected from the former, fades into insignificance. Prince Carlos Auersperg, the Premier of the West Austrian Cabinet, has definitely resigned, and his resignation has been accepted. The reasons assigned are a father of his health and discontent at the overshadowing part played in the politics of the empire by Baron von Beust and Count Andrassy. It appears from the letter of the Emperor, which accepts his resignation, that so carry as June last, when the Kalser summoned Baron von Beust to Prague to necotiate with the Czech leaders, Prince Carlos took offence at being pa seed over by the sovereira and then tendered his resignation. That resignation was not accepted, but he has now renewed his application to be relieved from his post and with other success this time. Prince Carlos carries with him into retirement the undivided respect of the public. It is not yet known who will be his successor. Count Tange, the Minister of the Police, has been requested by the Kaiser to perform the functions of the Premier in the interfim. Prince Carlos has held onfice since the last day of the old year.

Royal Receptions-Honors to Farragut-Navai Tonsts and Compliments—The American Admiral and the Greeks—Relations with Rome—Death of a Distinguished, but Un-fortunate General—"Strong Minded" Wemen for Action in the Pield. VIENNA, Sept. 27, 1868.

Thursday the Kaiser received at the Burg Mr. John Hay, inte our charge d againes here, now our ambassador. Mr. Hay presented his credentials on that occasion. On the same day the Kaiser received the two sons of the Viceroy of Egypt, who have

been staying here for a few days.

Admiral Farragut's dining, wining and lionizing of Trieste and neighborhood are duly chronicled in the press of this city. On the 22d the Austrian Captain Dufea gave a diquer in honor of our galant Admiral, at which Statthalter, Marshal Moring, General Metzlar and Consul A. W. Thayer, were present. In answer to the toast in honor of the American Navy he proposed a toast in honor of the American fleet, "which had given such brilliant proofs of its activity," and of the health of Admiral Tegethoff, whom he regretted not to have met there. The speaker admired in Tegethoff genius and energy combined. He expressed thanks for the friendly reception he had met with in Austria. He was convinced that his countrymen would receive Austrian officers wacnever they

hearts. Baron Revoltella has also entertained Admiral Farragut at his villa. At this dinner Field Marshal Moring drank to the nealth of all, to whatever nation Möring drank to the health of all, to whatever nation they belonged, especially Americans, Austrians and Italians, who in the exercise of their calling did their duty to their fatherland. The Admiral had to show his hand in politics. A deputation of Greeks resident in Trieste handed him an address, which had been signed by all the Greeks of the town, in which they thanked Congress for the sympathies manifested for Greece and Crete, and requested that the American government might be informed of their sentiments. Professor Livaia, one of the deputation, spoke in English, and Admiral Farragut replied that, in the face of European diplomacy, America could do little more than express her sympathy for Greece. The American people, however, would do their test to support the Cretans.

The Austro-Hungarian government has renewed its relations with the Court of Rome. Count I rantimansdorf, late Austrian Ambassador at the Court of Bavaria, has been appointed to the post of Austrian Ambassador at Rome.

should come to America with open arms and warm

Guylai, the general who is held to have been responsible for the loss of the battle of Magerta. Guylai was born in Pesth on September 1, 1798, and had consequently just completed his seventieth year. For the last three years he has been so paralyzed that he could not walk. There was a grand display of troops on the day of the funeral, and had he defeated the French in July, 1832, he could hardly have expected a more splendid ceremony at his burial. One of the Bohemian noveties of the season is an open air meeting of Czechian women. It took place on a mountain near Hochstadt. At least one mounted troop of w men was present. The discussion of the questions on the programme was, however, interrupted by the early arrival of an imperial royal official, who came to request this unauthorized meeting to disperse. The unhappy man was peited with stones by the indignant politiciennes and forced to take flight. He was brought buck into the town under the escort of some charitably disposed persons. The provincial government has since despatched two companies of hussars and infantry to Hochstadt to prevent further excesses.

GERMANY.

Organized Opposition to Prussian Suprem The People's Party of the South and Its Platform—Meeting in Stuttgart—Policy Towards the North—The Labor Question.

STUTTGART, Sept. 27, 1868.
The German opposition to Prussian hegemony is composed of two powers—the smaller courts and the democrats. The democratic opposition has crystallized itself into the people's party (Volkspartel), and of this party might be spoken the epigram which used to be applied to the American democratic party as it was—namely, that "it had its head in the South and its tail in the North." The Volks partet flourishes in South Germany, and above all, in Würtemberg, where it is the strongest party, although not yet able to outnumber the Prussian and

ministerial parties united.
On the 19th and 20th instants a meeting of delegates of this party took place in this city and the result of its two days' deliberations was the launching of a "platform," the "planks" of which I shall enu-

With reference to the number and representative power of the delegates the Democratic Correspond-ence of this city says:—"We were far from being a host, yet we were a respectable crowd. Holstein, Hanover, Berlin, Electoral Hesse and Nassau each Hanover, Berlin, Electoral Hesse and Nassau each sent one representative; friends appeared from Saxoniand; coming nearer to us (from Frankfort, Hesse Darmstadt, Baden, Franconia and Upper Bavaria; the delegates were more humerous. Suabia (Würtemberg), in whose chief city we were debating, naturally sent the strongest contingent. German Austria was not represented and that was a drawback. A friendly address from Edward Kopp (the late President of the Schuetzenfest) and other Viennese friends, which excused their absence on the ground of their political duties at home (the Lower Austrian Diet is in session), gave it is true, compensation in one respect by the warm expression of their sympathy, but at the same time made us feel the void only the more painfully. On the other hand, there appeared another element of the political movement for the first time. We mean representatives of the working class party, although we have always battled against these class distinctions. The German people's party has not in its programme, its acts or its alms an iota which favors the so-called middle class, or even distinguishes one class from the other. It recognizes only and works only for a people of citizens and brothers of equal rights, it would not deserve the name of democratic, if alongside of equal rights it did not inscribe on its banner the common weal of all. As it had from the first been honored with the adhesion of the two principal leaders of the Saxon working class party, as it had greeted with sincere satisfaction the golden word of the late working class congress at Nuremberg that the solution of the labor question was only possible in a free State, of course if was glad to see its workingmen co-operators. We believe that, now that we and the working class party have come together, we shall remain together till the end.

The democratic principle of equality, and demands therefore the equal co-operation of all citizens in the forming and working of the constitution, the carrying out of the principle of the self-go ent one representative; friends appeared from Sax-

principles.
2. The people's party acknowledges that the constitutional and social questions are inseparable, and in particular that the economical liberation of the working classes and the realization of political liberty are in necessary co-ordination with each other.

other.

On the second day of the Convention the following practical measures were recommended as the means of strengthening the party; the founding of party clubs and the federation or union of the same; periodical local conventions, and carrying on negotiations between the people's party clubs and the working class associations in their neighborhood. Stuttgart was appointed to be the central point of the party until the next delegate assembly.

The following resolutions on the national question, which were passed on the same day, are of interest:—

terest:—

1. The people's party is a party of peace. It sees in every war a condemnable injury to the interests of liberty, and does what lies in its power against the present peril of war.

2. To the South Germans it recommends opposition to the process of Pressianizing, and with a view to the reunion of the whole Fatherland the foundation of a liberty-loving Southern Confederation, which should be kept up by a com-

ation, which should be kept up by a com-pensation and executive and be protected on the Swiss pattern. orth German Confederation it supports effort which looks to a greater indepen-or little State political life. It presses exed by Prussla the duty of keeping alive the peculiarities of their traditional local expectation for the property of the p

the whole Fatheriand the foundation of a liberty-loving Southern Confederation, which should be kept up by a continuous control of the contro

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Papal army has recently received considerable numbers of Bennington rides and ammunition for artillery. His Holiness appears to rely on God's

artillery. His Holiness appears to rely on God's helping them who help themselves.

General Mourawieff is endeavoring to deprive Poland even of its history. By his orders all the objects relating to the history of Poland have been removed from the Vina Museum to the Romanzoif Museum at Moscow.

A new work has lately been published in Leipsle on political geography, the following extract from

A new work has lately been published in Leipsic on political geography, the following extract from which fully proves its accuracy:—Java—Chief article of exportation, birds' nests; annual value, \$75,000. Nothing else of importance.

The King of Siam is a remarkable astronomer and possesses a collection of instruments that would excite the envy of any European savant. He edits the Bangkok aimanac and makes frequent and long excursions in order to study the starry firmament.

cursions in order to study the starry firmament.

The priest of Pontguirand, France, refused recently to marry a couple on Thursday, giving for his reasons "that the following day being Eriday he felt convinced that the prescribed abstanence would not be observed, and refused to be an accomplice to such profanity."

A sergeant or was Fifty-ninth regiment or the line of the French troops now in itome has deserted and formed a band of brigands on his own account. All his men are French deserters, and they ply their trade with a savoir faire that makes the bative amateurs even blush.

The recent diseatrons explosion at Metz was

the recent disastrons explosion at Metz was caused by a workwoman, in a moment of passion, throwing a pair of sessors among the fulminating powder used in the manufacture of cartridges. Forty-live persons were killed, besides twenty-eight badly wounded.

ty-live persons were killed, besides twenty-eight badly wounded.

A traveller from Balaklava, in the Crimea, states that some Russian thieves have broken into the tamb of the Italian General Alexander La Marmora, who died there during the Crimean campalgia, and robbed it of all the valuables. The Italian ropresentative at Constantinopol has addressed the Russian government on the subject.

The Fischietto, of Turin, publishes the following caricatures on the Napoleonic policy:—The first represents Napoleon standing on the crater of a volcano (revolutionary tendency) pouring water (suppression) on the fire. "Doubly mad in the hope of extinguishing it, he persists in standing on the crater of a smoking volcano." The second represents Napoleon emisracing the Pope, but both have terror depicted in their countenances. Behind Napoleon stands the phantom of the French republic, and behind the Pope that of Garibaid. "Promising promoters of liberty—one pretents to dictate to all Europe, and the other wants the world at his feet; now they are embracing each other, but not heartily. The mere shadows of their respective familiar phantoms startle them."

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

The Decline of Spain-Drift of the Pre

The Decline of Spain—Drift of the Present Revolution—The Provisional Government—General Prim—Queen Isabella—Pretenders to the Throne—Queen Isabella—Pretenders to the Throne—Cuba and Annexation.

Cosas de España form still the uppermost topic of the day. It has been a very long time since Spain has had it in her power to interest "the world and the rest of mankind" as she is now doing, so many years has that magnificent country been but a blank (or a black) spot on the map—nominis umbrā!

Spain! How was it possible under such a caption to attract the slightest attention when the whole modern world, including especially those apostics of progress and enlightenment entitled newspapers and travellers, gave the Peninsula the go-by; when

and travellers, gave the Peninsula the go-by; when it was but one vast cavern of corruption and ignorance, a sleeping, inert mass, lying prostrate at the feet of Europe, capable of exciting only indifference on all sides and to every spectator? So the "things of Spain" have not only been hitherto null and sunk into a sea of oblivion, but the very mention of her name when perchanc made, has been a bore to all ears. The O'Donnella the Esparteros, the Prims, with their various movethe Esparteros, the Prims, with their various move-ments and pronunciamientos, ending at or before birth in puny flasco; the occasional shaking of Spanish dry bones when all else was momentarily quiet on the European Continent, as if they were at last about to get up and start on a tramp—all passed by like the idie wind. True, in beholding the mod-ern Spaniards, degraded to a brutal degree of igno-rance and defiled by sensual corruption, we were rance and defiled by sensual corruption, we were compelled to remember that they came of a strong race; the historical record, although written in blood, was there before us to recall the former fame, power, the high exploits, the accumulated riches and the vast domain upon which the sun never set, the grand reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella, of Charles V., of Philip 11., of Saragossian resistance to Napo-leon I. But how foreign has all that been to the Spain of the last half century! The glories of the past have been so far removed from the late realities, so striking in contrast, as to be regarded almost a myth.

explain this utter collapse that befell the Spanish nation after such brilliant fortunes. When its power and commerce, warriors and statesmen failed and came to an end, the whole edifice tumbled and fell through, for it was based purely on prowess of arms and cunningness of statecraft. It was supported by no intellectual props, by no innate move-ment or self-development of the mind in that people which might have evolved from the old Re stock transmitted through the Middle Ages a portion of what is now known as modern civilization, conof what is now known as modern civilization, contributed to by all the nations except Spain. This evident supineness of brain, this spiritual lacking, may in turn have resulted from the inducence of race or from the intermixture of bloods—possibly brought about by climate; but, however that may be, the illustrations are sufficiently numerous to show that the Spanish people have always been a good deal on the order "of the earth, earthy." Power of commerce and of arms they enjoyed in the past, but never, at any time, have they been able to boast of great writers, thinkers and inventors, like the other peoples of the earth. Their sterility has been unique and remarkable. They have never contributed to science in an original sense, and to-day their entire literature, native and to the manor born, may be rightfully said to consist in one book—Cervantes" "Don Quixote." Now, however excellent and justly celebrated may be this admirable work, it cannot be said to combine all those varied intellectual creations and displays which decorate the escutcheons of other nations. Works of genius are certainly ill replaced and but poorly compensated by brute courage, silly prejudices, absurd bigotries, gambling, fine dancing and bull-fighting. Look at the difference: the Italians have seen harder years under the yoke of ignorance, bestiality and tyranny than ever did Spain, and yet how great is the prestige of Italy; how pleasantly does that honored name greet the ear, not because it is the old Raila of the Romans, but because it is the old Raila of the Romans, but because it is the old Raila of the Romans, but because it represents the greatest writers, poets, artists, discoverers, statesmen and warriors who contributed so largely in the modern age to civilize a barbarous Europe. From beyond the Pyrenees nothing akin to such high glory, such precious value, bas ever come forth to conier a similar luster on Spain; a continual dead-sesson of ideas has prevailed there, with what sad and humilitating results is but too piain. A th tributed to by all the nations except Spain. This

may make to elevate themselves at the fainity board of the nations,

DRIFT OF THE PRESENT REVOLUTION.

The actualities of the situation in Spain excite our interest all the more because no real change in that quarter was looked for. Yet the events we are spectators of to-day give some promise of terminating in a successful revolution; we know that a thirty-five year reign of darkness, visible, imbecility and pollution has suddenly ended, hence curiosity is on tiptoe to observe what the revolution! sts will make of the country now that they have it in the! lands. That is the main point. And in truth they seem to lave gone to work right speedily in order to make of it a tabuta reason paper. The present of the proclamation style and buildean board literature, contaming the flacest and broadest romises that could be made in regard to all the intricate questions that still obstruct the course of other countries far ahead in the races, and granting liberties of all kinda—education, religion, speech, flannecs, emancipation, liberation from old abuses of a thousand years' standing and what not, in short, none can hesitate to remark that the new regime inaugurated in the last few weeks looks well in olack and white; but in calculating the probable chances of its success in practice it becomes necessary to recollect the caibro of the mon who are to act as its executors and the circumstances under which it has been brought about, as well as the constitution of the probable chances of its success in practice it becomes necessary to recollect the caibro of the mon who are to act as its executors and the circumstances under which it has been brought about, as well as the constitution of the movement, seek the constitution has been so far a job of easy execution. The Central Junta at the capital and the several Juntas in the provinces, which were instituted at the outset and on the spur of the movement, sketching their outlines on paper in order that so much may be considered as settled to begin with only remitting to the shoulders of a correst constitution of the movement, aketching their outlines on paper in order that so much may be considered as settled to begin with only remitting to the shoulders of a correst constitution of government. Apparently this smacks of inconsistency; but, then, revolution must strike when at white heat, and the blows are dealt havily, the steps lake at a doubte-quick, One great advant

and has now a larger field in which to tinker up the vessel of State than he ever had before.

DON LAUREAND FIGUEROLA.
Secretary of the Treasury, another follower of the law, although a member of the liberal party, has always refrained from entering actively into turmoils and intrigues. He passes for an adept in the financial science; certainly he needs all the skill he may command in dealing with the ex-Treasury of the ex-Queen.

DON TRACEPER MATEO SAGASTA.

Minister of Public Works, is a civil engineer, an atthough he also has been connected with politic life, has never been accredited with any special fan or capacity.

is the leading figure, the real head, of the present revolution, and ms always been the leader of the party of progress. It may truly be said that Prim has paid back the ex-Queen in her own coin by sending her into exite, where she is to rejoin her coman of Naples, Prancis II., under the protection of Prus and the Prus and the Prus and the Prus and the prus of a static but singular capproach is prus of a static but singular expression of medium size, of a paid complexion, with the prus of a static but singular expression of medium size, of a paid complexion, with the prus of a static but singular expression of medium size, of a paid complexion, with the prus of a static but singular expression of incident size of the prus and the

tive left them—viz., that of annexation to the United States—is the fear entertained that slavery would be abolished by as the moment the island should be annexed. They maintain that such abolition would be unaccompanied by pecuniary indemnification to the large proprietors and slave-owners, who would be thereby plunged late the same abyss of poverty that has befailen the ci-decant slaveholders of the south. Were it not for this the Cubans admit that the native population would tomorrow clamor to become part and parcel of this great republic. Assuredly this latter alternative may be considered their mainfest destiny. During many long years the Cubans have been wearled with Spanish rule and have never failed to show their detestation of Spanish greed and avarice. The Spaniards according to the native islanders, only go to Cuba to make their fortunes by robbing the people in every conceivable manner, and after a few years' residence return home laden with spoils enough to last the balance of their lives. One has to talk with them to understand fully the disgust they ento-tain towards their ancestors. "No wonder," say they, "that the Spanish people collectively and individually desire to retain us under their government, for they draw the best portion of the revenue from us—we are a mine for them."

FGYPT

Magnificent American Banquet-The Heir Apparent and Pachas in Compliment to the ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 26, 1868.

This evening Mr. Charles Hale, United States This evening Mr. Charles Hale, United States Consul General, entertained at dinner his Highness Mehemet Tilofek Pacha, heir apparent to the throne of Egypt, together with twelve other Pachas, principal ministers of the Egyptian government.

His highness proposed the health of the President of the United States and the happiness of the American people.

The banquet was an unusually splendid affair.

The Viceroy of Egypt has been most enthusiastically received by the Alexandrians on his return from Europe. The grand illuminations have been continued for three successive nights.

CAPTURE OF A SUPPOSED MURDERER IN BALTIMORE. Desperate Eucounter With an Officer.

Desperate Eucounter With an Officer.

[From the Baltimore American, Oct. 16.]
It will be remembered that in March last Captain Benjamin F. Jonnson and the mate of the schooner Brave, engaged in the oyster trade on one of the creeks in Somerset county, were murdered by four of the negro hands employed on the schooner. Two were captured and tried before the Court in Somerset county and are now under sentence to be hanged on the 14th of December. The other two escaped, One of them was named Frank Hounds and the police of the city have been on the lookout for him for several weeks past, having reasons to believe that he was in the city. Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock he was pointed out to Officer Ward, of the Southern District, as having entered a distillery in Guilford alicy, between Light and Charles streets. The officer followed and laying his hand on Rounds' shoulder said. "I want you to go with me," He resisted, and, according to the officer's statement, said, "You ded"—d —d son of a b—h, I will kill you, too." The officer endeavored to draw his baton, when Rounds snatched it from him and struck him several times on the head, inflicting paintul scaip wounds and knocking him down twice. A struggle between the two ensued, but the negro was the more powerful, and after inflicting these wounds upon the officer turned and ran down Guilford aliey, Mr. Ward raised himself to his knees, drew his revolver and fired twice at the negro. The first shot had no effect, but the second struck him in the back. He fell and was taken in an insensible condition to the Southern District Police Station. Here he was laid on the door in a back room, and on being left alone he got up and ran out through the yard gate and down Peach alley. He was pursued and brought back and locked up in a cell. Dr. R. H. Tall, on examining the wound, found that the bail had grazed one of the lower ribs, close to and on the right of the spinal column, and had thence descended into the audominal cavity. The wounded man was in a comfortable condit

IMPORTANT PROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Commerce of Belivis and of the Amazon Valley Thrown Into the Hands of the United

In my last I promised you the terms of a conces-sion lately made by Bolivia for the opening of her

In my last I promised you the terms of a concession lately made by Bolivia for the opening of her Amazonian affluents to American enterprise. They are as follows:—

ARTICLE 1. Colonel George E. Church, engineer, of New York, binds himself to organize a company in the United States to navigate by teamers and with other vessels the Bolivian rivers which are tributary to the Madera, the principal affluent of the Amazon; the nominal capital, which may be augmented according to the demands of the enterprise, to be \$1,000,000 gold.

ART. 2. This association shall be called the National Bolivian Navigation Company.

ART. 3. Within the term of twenty-one months, counting from the day upon which the company is notified that the privileges mentioned in articles four, eight and nine have been obtained from Er. 2il, the company is obliged to place at the first rapid of San Antonio, on the river Aladera, two steamboats of the following proportions:—Of from fifty to seventy tons, drawing from twenty to thirty inches of water, and with capacity to carry from twenty to twenty-dive passengers. These steamers shall consist of pieces which may be transported past the rapids to a Point where they may be put together. The government of Bolivia agrees to furnish the number of Indians necessary for the transportation of the pieces of the steamboats, it being obligatory upon the company to pay the work and salary of these. Before or after the term of twenty-one months the company shall send the engineers necessary for the examination and detailed study of the rapids and to make the plans required for their canalization.

ART. 4. The government of Bolivia binds itself to negotiate with the imperial government of Brazil the right to canalizate the rapids, which are in Brazilian territory, or to remove the obstacles which form them by means of lateral canals or in the manner which may be easiest to free the navigation of the Madera from impediment; the Bolivian government of tensilization and disembarkation, free of imposts of any class

ART. 6. The Bollvian government concedes in favor of the company the following privileges or rights:—

1. In the populated ports it gives in property to the company one square mile of State lands, and at the points where new ports should be founded to facilitate commerce, according to the judgment of the company, a square of the same lands upon the river margins, which shall have two leagues front and two of depth, the company having the right to make that use of them which may be most to its interests.

2. The government of Bolivia will pay to the company \$10,000, gold, the day upon which the first steamer moves upon the waters of the Mamore, as a premium obsered by the government in supreme decree of 183.

3. The same government concedes to and other uses in the forests which have no private owner, and that of collecting 3,000 head of horned cattle from the hersts owned by the State in the department of the Beni-It being the obligation to make this collection in the method most to the advantage of the government and the company.

4. The government guarantess to the company the free exportation of the products of the country without paying duties or imposts of any class. The importation of merchandise and foreign effects will only pay half of the tariff of duties collected upon those imported by Coblja. One and the other privilege will continue for ten years counting from the day upon which the navigation of the Madera may be free from impediment by the clearing of the rapids, it being impossible to recover any class of imposts up to this time. This term of ten years expired the government can only levy upon the merchandise imported by the Madera a duty inferior by one-third part to that recovered by Coblja until the weatyfive years mentioned in the following article have expired.

ART. 7. The National Bolivian Navigation Company shall have the exclusive privilege for twenty-five years to navigate the rivers of Bolivia notifies the company that it has obtained from Brazili the privilege enumerated in articles

expenditures. It can also recover a sum uses amortize the capital invested in the canalization and for the payment of the interest, providing that this amortization and interest may not have been realized before the expiration of the twenty-five years, with the dues established in arcicle eight. The amounty to be collected shall be established by comfion consent between the government and the company.

amounts to be collected shall be established by company.

Ast. 10. The company cannot be burdened with any direct impost upon its possessions during the term of the privilege, nor can any importation duty be demanded upon the machinery, instruments and other objects which may be destined for the particular use of the same.

Art. 11.—The company will have the right to cut canals and build cart or rail roads between the ports and the centres of population or of industry under an especial contract with the government, and shall have the preference in the concessions which it may be the desire to make to any concessionist or company. The company codes live per cont of the net gains which may accree for the construction and repairs of the State roads between the centres of population and the stations of the same company, and also for the improvement of the navigation of the rivers. The government will name one commissioner and the company another to appropriate the product of said live per cent to the objects expressed, without power to apply it in a different manner. In case of non-agreement between the two commissioners relative to the inversion of this product the company will definitely resolve the difference.

Art. 12. The company will fix the tariff of freights and passages, subjecting lise of to the following conditions:—That in the first five years from the date at which the steamers commence running the freights shall not exceed two-thirds part of the freights actually paid by land in Bolivia, and the passage tariff shall be in the same proportion with respect to price and traveiling expenses. For the subsequent years the tariff shall not exceed the half of the same prad to-day.

Art. 13. The general direction of the company shall reside in the United States of North America

the tariff shall not exceed the half of the same freights, price and travelling expenses which are paid to-day.

Art. 13. The general direction of the company shall reside in the United States of North America and the president and directors shall be named by the majority of the stockhodders, counting their votes according to the shares they may hold. The government has the right to name a director to represent Bolivian interests and sharcholders. For the present Colonel Quintin Quevedo is named as said director. The president of the company will annually forward to the government, through the Bohvian director, a general balance showing the condition of the enterprise.

Art. 14. The Bolivian government will have the right to send two employees in each round voyage of the steamers without payment of passage, and when the number may be greater the company will reduce the passage by one-fourth part, excepting armed troops, which will be carried for the fourth part of the regular passage.

Art. 15. The company will carry the mail under an equitable contract with the government.

Art. 16. The government will lend to the company all the protection it demands, considering it as a national enterprise. The authorities will furnish all the supplies it may require at their just prices, and with the same preference as the public service.

The paid employes of the company shall be exempt from conscription and all forced military service.

Art. 17. The company has the right to negotiate

exempt from conscription and all forces initiative service.

ART. 17. The company has the right to negotiate with the legislature of either of the States of the United States of North America the privilege of organizing under the laws which govern said State.

ART. 18.—In case the company is unable to establish the steamers within the stipulated time, on account of superior force (fuerza mayor), the term nixed shall be prorogued equitably and in conformity with the circumstances.

The decree of approval of this contract is dated thouse of the Musica of Ferriam Polations. La Pare

"Office of the Minister of Foreign Relations, La Paz de Ayacucho, August 27, 1808." In the preamble it states:—"That the navigation of said Bolivian rivers will bring with it the increase of agriculture and of commerce, of industry and of immigration, to the greater part of the cepartments of the republic, which alone can progress and unroll their natural wealth by the navigation of the water courses which traverse in every direction the Bolivian territory. That even though the rapids of the Madera are in That even though the rapids of the Madera are in Brazilian territory the Boilvian government, which possesses the head waters of this river, can, by virtue of the necessity which forces it to seek an outlet to the Atlantic Ocean by way of its great streams, and by virtue of the good understanding happily existing with the imperial government of Brazil, negotiate with this the right to canalize and destroy said rapids, which it hopes to obtain of said government as an unequivocal proof of its friendly relations. That, in use of the authority conceded to the executive power by the law of June 19, 1803, the government, charged to promote by every means possible the development and acronoment of the country, cannot fail to embrace, as it embraces with an in-

patrictic zeal, an enterprise which has the gre-object of bringing the civilizing element of the steambon to fractify our soil with its incessant a tivity and with the progressive elements which follow in its trais."

(Rubrics of the Fres The advantage which must accrue to the merce of the United States by the opening of great northern and oriental slope of Bolivia been too often enlarged upon to make it nece for me to give you more than a sketch of the this letter. Hitherto our commerce with Bolivia amounted to nothing directly. A few goods have found their way into the country through Valparaiso market.

Veiparaise marries.

Coblia, the only seaport of Bolivia, was, up to 1865, the great entrepot of Bolivian trace. Owing to the custom house treaty made with Peru is that year, nearly all the Bolivian imports found their way through the Peruvian port of Arica. In 1853, the goods entering Cobias aummed up 15,941 tons. In 1864, before the new custon house arrangement at Arica, the importation at Cobia was 48,801 tons, showing a very large increase in the trade of the country. It would be extremely difficult now to succretain the amount of this trale, a new custom the season of the country. It would be extremely difficult now to succretain the amount of this trale, a new control of the country. It would be extremely difficult now to succeed the amount of this trale, a new control of the country of the country

THE SCAFFOLD.

Triple Execution in Macon, Ga.-The Condemned Deny Their Guilt to the Last Mo-

demned Deny Their Guilt to the Last Moment.

The sacon (Ga.) Journal of the 10th inst. gives the
following account of the hanging of three men, Gorman, Jenkins and Whitus, convicted of the murdes
of Jonathan Shemieli, on the 25th of last August,
near that city. The execution took place on Friday,
the 9th inst., at the city jail:—

The gallows had been constructed close to the wall
the gallows had been constructed close to the wall
the ground, one half of which was supported by a
single post from the ground, which was intended to
be knocked from under it at the word, was in brief
the form of its construction. Three ropes hung from
rings attached to the cross beam. The whole was
velied with a cartain.

At eleven o'clock the gate was opened and three

veiled with a cartain.

At eleven o'clock the gate was opened and three plain pine codins were passed in. At twenty infinites to twelve the front door of the prison was opened, and, preceded by the Sherifa and two of his deputies and accompanied by Robert Carter and another colored minister, the prisoners came out.

They were all dressed in white stronds and looked like walking ghosts of departed dead. The first gimpse of facer countenance showed that they faily feit the hapending doom hauging over them. They had been engaged all the morning in prayer and supplication, and filely faces plainly showed the traces of tears. Waking unsupported to the gailows, they ascended his steps with a firm tread. Whithis fingered a moment at the bottom in conversation what air, upton, the jailer. He thanked him earnestly for his kindness while in prison, and remarked that he hoped they would make in another and better world.

When all had been arranged on the platform Sheriff Martin read them they death warrants each ailke, with the exception of the names, and each read sparactely.

He then told them they had the privilege of saying anything they wished to the audience, or to any one in it. None of them made a formal sweet or talk.

silke, with the exception of the names, and each read sparately.

He then told them they had the privilege of saying anything they wished to the audience, or to any one in it. None of them made a formal speech or talk, but Whitus called various persons upon the platform, to whou he said a rew words and told good bye. Jenkins and Gorman had little to say to any one, only to answer questions pit to them. They aid death. Ine writer asked them the question direct, if they did the killing, warning them they were upon the very orink of eternity. They ail responded no, Jenkins adding, "if I was as free from all other crimes as I am from that, I would not now feel troubled." To every other person with whom they conversed, they denied being guilty.

Robert carter, the colored minister, then requested them to sing with him; the minister then offered a prayer.

Father Collana, of the Catholic Church, then offered to baptize them in that faith, to which whitus said, "Well, if it will do any good." It was done. They all kneit and repeated a prayer after him. Gorman was next baptized, when they all kneit and repeated another prayer after the reverend father.

At twenty minutes after twelve they bads a final adieu to all hear them, Whitus seeming very loth for him to all hear them, Whitus seeming very loth for him to all hear them, Whitus seeming very loth for them to leave him and to entertain a hope that he would be saved. The doomed men now exhibited countenances of the deepest sorrow and east pitying eyes upon all below, which no one who saw them ever will forget. Jenkins and toman week too deeply affected to say anything, but Whitus talked to the last to those he recognized below, telling them he had no hil will for any one and expressing them he had no hil will for any one and expressing them he had no hil will for any one and expressing them he had no hil will for any one and expressing them he had no hil will for any one and expressing them had to the hear over the humblest grave.

There is a vear for all who die.

A

knocked out, and Levi Jenkins, Amos Gorman and Robert Whitus went forth into—the night. The two former died without a struggie. Whitus struggied for ten minutes and then was still. They were cut down in fifteen minutes.

SECRETARY SEWARD AND MATRIMONY.

A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnate Commercial is responsible for the following bit of

Court gossip:—

The lady whom Mr. Seward is to lead to the altar is but twenty-six years of age. Her father is a close friend of Governor Featon and a resident of Chautanqua county, in the southwestern part of Chautanqua county, in the southwestern which and county of strong will, dark eyes, rather prominent mough and chin; and she is said to be a very brilliant conversationalist, discussing the newest gossip and the Holy Alliance with about equal intelligence can drawor. Her family are well satisfied with the match, and her mother, who is lately deceased, was 'he receipent of many favors from Mr. Seward. He is quite alone in the world, and in his domestic relations has always been kind, gracious and faithful, as parent and husband.

Last winter at one of his receptions he is said to have kissed Miss P/—. A gentleman waiking with her exclaited:—

"I can't allow that!"

"It is, not a liverty," she replied, "for Mr. Seward."

The wedding is alleged to be arranged for at short nexteen ow, and it is not improbable that the Secretary will resign his position at once thereafter in favor of his son, who is fully informed upon the traditions and duties of the office.